

The Marble Hill Press

Hill & Chandler, Publishers.

MARBLE HILL, MISSOURI

Rock band won the Regatta. The American jockey also had good luck.

It is easier to get married than to live. That is one reason why there are more marriages.

The shipbuilding trust seems to have run on the rocks, although it drew a great deal of water.

Mr. Chamberlain seems to have come out of the mixer with his monocle on straight, at all events.

Automobiles are protesting against critics running down the sport. But the public also has that random feeling.

One New York bank has paid a dividend of 125 per cent. This must make the average bank shark green with envy.

A Richmond newspaper suggests that the name be changed to "St. Louis." What's the matter with antipersonal?

Reading the news from Berlin, the Sultan of Turkey is suddenly reminded of something he has for years been trying to forget.

Hetty Green has had her permit to carry a revolver renewed. She is still as firmly determined as ever not to give up any of it.

Speaking of Boston and Emerson, we never could understand how so heavy a diet as beans is conducive to transcendentalism.

Occasionally you know a man you can't help admiring, but who is such a fool that you want to beat him to death.—*Adrian Globe*.

Max O'Rell's distinction to exchange his hat for a halo is one that is shared by a great many people much more religious, ostensibly, than he was.

The botanist who has discovered a new kind of rubber makes his announcement in the nick of time. The old kind is about played out, even as a joke.

That alliance of South American republics will do a grand work if it can evolve a "Monroe doctrine" that will keep out the South American revolutionist.

A newspaper epigrammatist says: "Every wife is the architect of her own husband." Then she shouldn't be too severe on the edifice when she botches the job.

The six girls who rushed at Kocian, the violinist, just before his steamer sailed from New York, and lavished kisses on him, did not face the violinist. He assisted.

Stojan Protic is Serbia's new minister of the interior. The supposition that he was a new kind of breakfast food appears, therefore, to have been entirely erroneous.

It is estimated by experts that John W. Gates is worth only \$25,000,000. This will come as a complete surprise to the public. It was generally supposed that Gates was rich.

Of his own recent illness Mark Twain blithely says: "Oh, that was a pleasant adventure, a sort of vacation, that gave me a legitimate excuse for spending five weeks in bed."

The Los Angeles Times feels hurt because the navy department has given the name California "to a mere cruiser." And California has more than a thousand miles of coast line, too.

Andy Carnegie has denied that he is a member of the "smart set." Well, we don't know. Andy was smart enough to get \$300,000,000 worth of gold-plated steel bonds. That wasn't so slow.

According to Prof. Fitzsimmons, the accomplished connoisseur in tickling, the greatest strike of the year will be that which will take place when Jeffries connects with Corbett in the near future.

When Gov. Bailey says that he never read the 1,500 letters addressed to him by women, which will cause some to wonder what new law, conventional or whatever it may be, she has now discovered that she may ignore it.

A Utica, N. Y., man has gone crazy because a report that he was heir to a fortune proves to have been false. It is always well to refrain from getting worked up over such stories until one can put his hands on the money.

The scientists are right. This is the time of year to be especially careful that the children have to eat and drink. Their elders, of course, will continue the customary diet of beer and frankfurters.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Announcement is made that Olga Nethercole will star as an "independent" actress next season, which will cause some to wonder what new law, conventional or whatever it may be, she has now discovered that she may ignore it.

A French theologian tells us that old-fashioned truthfulness is out of date. This may go into the box with the criticism that our Sunday schools are not swift enough.

Once more we have an opportunity to refresh our memories by running over the list of assassinations of rulers, beginning with Mr. Caesar.

Perhaps Joseph Chamberlain would see things more clearly if he would exchange his single eyeglass for a pair of gold-bowed spectacles.

King Peter of Serbia will no doubt be harassed by many troubles and anxieties, but he will be free from at least one annoyance. The life insurance agents won't bother him.

If the average man had the same success with his business as with his summer garden, his permanent address would be the greenhouse.

Another food division banished. The Fall Mill Gazette says that the dog-eared glove is made of nothing but the skin of the Ohio goat.

Missouri

PACKING PLANT DESTROYED.

St. Joseph, Mo.: The main building of the Hammond packing plant was destroyed by fire Sunday evening. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000, entirely covered by insurance.

For a time the entire stock yards district was threatened. By hard work the Nelson Morris plant, 100 feet north of the Hammond plant, was saved, and this saved the Swift plant, which is to the north of the Nelson Morris building.

The fire started a little after 5 o'clock. By 5:30 most of the building was gone. The greater danger was at 6 o'clock, when part of the north wall fell and the three flames were sent toward the Nelson Morris building. Through the dense smoke was blown against the big building, the work of the flames saved the building.

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The carcasses of 4,500 hogs, 1,500 cattle and 800 sheep were burned. Nearly 100,000 pounds of also were destroyed. The contents of the smokehouse were consumed. The entire north building, measuring 120 by 80 feet, and ranging in height from 10 to seven stories, was gutted. The one alarm of the fire was a mystery. There was no fire in the casing department, where the fire started.

The fire had penetrated the old department, which is at the northeast corner of the building, by 5 o'clock. The fire then began to burn fiercely. The beef beds, egg department and other departments in the eastern end of the building, as the beefhouse, were soon ablaze, and by 5:30 o'clock the walls were beginning to fall apart. Within a very few minutes the flames were in the hog department, and the carcasses of 4,500 animals, largely fat, were added to the flames.

From the hog house, it was but a matter of a short time before the smoke house was ablaze, thus making a very furnace 400 feet long and 220 feet wide. The walls began to fall about 5 o'clock. Long iron strands could be seen curling up and falling from the building. From the center of interest was directed to the northeast corner of the building, where nearly 100,000 pounds of also in thousands of 400 pounds each were setting fire to the fire. As the eastern wall crumbled away the tanks of also would fall to the ground into water, which had accumulated. Flames would shoot into the air a hundred feet or more, making a spectacle which was terrifying to its witnesses. Soon another tank would fall, and the performance would be repeated, while the dense black smoke would roll in angry swirling clouds, chased away by the red glaring flames below.

The building and machinery were covered by insurance to the amount of \$500,000, and the stock was insured for about \$600,000. The insurance on the building and machinery probably represented the full amount desired by the Hammond company on this part of its plant, but the \$600,000 on the stock represents not the entire amount desired, but all that could be obtained on the stock. Every company represented here has all it can carry, and in addition all the outside companies were filled up and mutual and similar organizations were given whatever they could carry. Considerable was written by foreign companies in France and Germany and even Japan.

Loss is Two Million Dollars. St. Joseph, Mo.: General Manager Phelps of the Hammond Packing Company, whose plant was almost totally destroyed by fire Sunday, said Monday afternoon that the company's loss would be fully \$2,000,000, or double the estimate of Sunday, which was considered very extravagant. The heaviest loss is on the stocks of meats in the storage rooms. It is announced that the plant will be rebuilt on a larger scale. The company has leased a small unused plant for temporary use. No lives were lost in the fire, as reported.

Killed by Blow on the Head. Rolla, Mo.: A telephone message came to this city Sunday from Edgar Springs, about twenty miles south of Rolla, announcing that Oliver Hopkins and George Mize of that place had a quarrel in which Hopkins, it is said, struck Mize on the head with a board and as a result Mize died. The fight grew out of a dispute over the settlement of an account. Prosecuting Attorney Wilson will investigate the affair.

New Teacher for University. Columbia, Mo.: Dr. C. E. Hedrick, instructor in Yale University, was Monday elected professor of mathematics in the Missouri State University.

Found Rich Relative. Joplin, Mo.: W. A. Sanford and wife of this city have received the tidings of the marriage of Miss Clara Homan, a young woman who was reared in the Sanford home, to Richard Smith, a wealthy Boston manufacturer. Miss Homan, a poor orphan girl, was tendered the hospitality of the Sanford home ten years ago, in the little town of Minden, Mo. Three years ago she was informed that she had rich relatives in the East and after a long and tedious search she located them.

Gentry County Drought Broken. Stanberry, Mo.: The drought of a month was broken here Saturday with a steady heavy rain, without storm or extended threat of Gentry County. Prospects for crops now seem good.

Joseph Henderson. Bowling Green, Mo.: Joseph Henderson, who died here Friday of paralysis, at the age of 84 years, was buried Sunday at Antioch church. He was one of the oldest citizens of Pike county.

Cut in Two By a Street Car. St. Joseph, Mo.: George Corning, a young farmer from near Hawaia, Kan., was killed by a street car in South St. Joseph Saturday evening. He got off a car on the left side, and was struck by a car going in the opposite direction. The body was cut in two and badly mangled. Corning was 25 years old and unmarried.

Mrs. Katherine Trump. Kahoka, Mo.: Mrs. Katherine Trump, 53 years old, died here last week.

A record of the events of the week that are of special interest to the people in Missouri

CONVICTS ENJOYED A HOLIDAY.

Jefferson City, Mo.: There was no celebration here Saturday in celebration of freedom's birthday anniversary, though the state, city and county departments were all closed. Except for the notes made by the small boy, the town presented a Sunday appearance, business being suspended at 12 o'clock, when the streets were empty, there was a sense of relaxation within the walls which is only witnessed on a holiday.

The population of the prison last Monday morning was 2114, of which six hundred and fifty are males and of these are white. The males were given the freedom of the court and permitted to wander about the yard at will, or to visit each other in the different buildings. Some of them had erected booths, where they offered for sale canned goods or other articles. Others were playing games of cards, poker and other diversions were in progress, and there were no "windy" games, the convicts having no money not being allowed to take part. Others were playing exhibitions and took part in other athletic games. A number walked about the grounds peddling cigars or like novelties of their own manufacture which displayed much ingenuity.

In the female department an orchestra of seven males furnished the music, while the women danced. There was no drawing of the color line in the dance, only one set being made up exclusively of white women, while all the others were mixed. These convicts seemed to more than amply enjoy the privileges allowed them than did the men.

A special dinner was served, as is always done on the Fourth of July. The bill of fare for the one meal, and the quantity taken to serve it, is as follows: Boiled ham, 350 pounds; butter, 25 pounds; lemonade, 4 boxes of lemons; 400 pounds of granulated sugar; 140 pounds of ginger snaps; 25 bushels of corn; 25 bushels of peas; 50 bushels of new potatoes; 1 barrel of flour.

Sylvester Mayhew, sent up from Ralls county in 1894 to serve twenty years for assault, was pardoned and liberated last before noon.

Albert Whitfield, who came from St. Louis in 1891 to serve twenty-five years for murder in the first degree, was also pardoned.

Disappointment Caused Prostration. St. Joseph, Mo.: John Montgomery, who died a week ago at his home just east of the city, left an estate valued at \$100,000. The will was filed in the Probate Court last week. The three principal beneficiaries are Mrs. Martha Jane Register, the only child of the testator, of Los Angeles; Georgia Montgomery, a niece, and adopted daughter of the testator, and William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo. Montgomery directed that \$10,000 be given to the Liberty institution. Mrs. Register had not been on good terms with her father for many years, and because of this she will receive but a moderate share. Owing to disappointment, it is claimed, she was seized with a violent attack of nervous prostration and is now a patient in a hospital in this city.

Five Shot in Street Battle. St. Louis, Mo.: Robert Starks was shot to death and five others wounded in a street battle here Saturday afternoon. Hatcher Stark, son of the man who was killed, was mortally wounded and died Sunday, and Sheriff W. R. Taff has a bullet wound in the stomach which his friends fear will prove fatal. The fight was the result of an old grudge.

Rich Zinc Strike. Joplin, Mo.: A big zinc strike has been made on four lots on the famous Elvethorn Hour ground, near this city. The drill shows a solid 20-foot face of ore of the highest grade. "Four lots sold for \$2,000, to a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, headed by Frank Nicholson. The land has only been prospected, but will be developed at once.

Flat River Strike. Farmington, Mo.: The Flat River strike investigated by the Strike Board of Arbitration continues here. Eight witnesses for the miners were examined Saturday. Perfect order prevails in the lead belt pending the investigation.

Four Air Kills Miner. Joplin, Mo.: Edward Houk, a miner of Chilworth, was instantly killed in the Quaker mine last week from foul air. Houk was being hoisted out of the shaft which is 140 feet deep, and when within 10 feet of the top fell headlong to the bottom.

Killed His Neighbor. Trenton, Mo.: Sanford Hudson, a coal miner, shot and killed Andy Curtis, his neighbor, both of this city, in a drunken row Sunday morning. He returned home from a local celebration exercises. No apparent reason is assigned for the deed. The two men had been together during the day and under the influence of liquor. They returned home together, and when immediately in front of the murdered man's home both stopped and fought. Hudson drew a revolver and shot Curtis three times.

Fire at Fairville, Mo. Marshall, Mo.: Fire at Fairville, this county, last week, burned Doctor William Ute's drug and dry goods store and damaged the stock of William Hawkins' store. The losses are about \$1,000.

Bystander Killed. Silkeston, Mo.: Will McKinney, a negro, shot at a negro named Jones here Sunday morning. He missed Jones and hit an unknown negro bylander, who died about noon. McKinney made his escape.

Fell From Excursion Train. Browning, Mo.: James Garrett of Milan was killed accidentally five miles north of here Saturday morning. He was coming here to spend the Fourth and fell from the excursion train while it was running at 30 miles an hour. The body was brought here and prepared for burial and sent to Milan at noon. Garrett was about 25 years old and unmarried.

Mrs. John Mills. Butler, Mo.: Mrs. John Mills, a pioneer, died Sunday.

JOHN WESLEY AND THE GREAT WORK HE ACCOMPLISHED IN HIS PARISH OF THE WORLD.

John Wesley, whose Methodist millions of Methodists recently celebrated, was born in Epworth, England, whose ministry he entered in early life. He never failed to include his name in his prayers and he died in his full communion. Of Wesley the late Dean Farrar of Canterbury said: "He loved the church which he loved, although at first he was so saggy and contemptuously rejected him."

John Wesley was born in the rectory at Epworth, Eng., June 17, 1703. O. S. When John was but 1, the Duke of Buckingham, lord chamberlain to Queen Anne, gave him a free scholarship in the famous school of the Charterhouse in London.

While at the Charterhouse school, in May, 1718, an explosion destroyed a cannon factory at Moorfields, from which the proprietor moved to Woolwich and established the royal arsenal. This shattered foundry, twenty-three years afterward, Wesley re-erected and converted into the mother church of the whole family of Methodist churches on every continent. Although it would seat 1,500 persons, it often became so crowded that admission was necessary to the open fields, and in 1773 Wesley completed and opened, Nov. 1, the Wesley chapel, on City road, London. This has been many times renovated, but the present shell of the building, the galleries and all are all of Wesley's time, and the place, filled with memories, is still a Mecca for all lovers of Methodist history.

In 1720 Wesley left the Charterhouse for Christ Church college, Oxford, taking with him a school exhibition prize of \$200 a year, but he never lost his veneration and love for his first school.

Wesley's mind turned to asceticism, with high church beliefs, strong ritualistic tendencies and a mystical bias, but, however, he emerged in 1725, to the doctrine of "present salvation from guilt and fear through the indwelling of Christ," a belief opposed alike to high churchmanship and to Calvinism. In the same year Wesley and his mother announced the doctrine of predestination.

Wesley was ordained deacon by Bishop John Potter of Oxford, Sept. 19, 1725, and priest Sept. 27, 1725. His first sermon was at South Leigh in Oxfordshire in 1725.

On his 22d birthday he was elected a fellow of Lincoln college. His father then had but \$20 to keep his family until after the harvest, but he wrote in high spirits, "what will be my own fate God knows, but wherever I am my Jack is a fellow of Lincoln."

Lincoln college, within whose walls Methodism was cradled, was founded in the fifteenth century by two bishops of Lincoln, in order to counteract the dangerous to the church, but John Wesley, the revolutionist, was connected with it more than a quarter of a century, and its name appears on the title pages of all his works.

He became Greek lecturer, and from then to the close of his life was a hard and wide student, Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, Latin, logic, ethics, metaphysics, natural philosophy, poetry and divinity entering into his weekly plan of study. In 1727, only 24 years old, he obtained the degree of master of arts. His financial struggles were over and by strict economy he was thereafter able to help his father and his family.

His father was now 65 years old, and to fill the small living of Moate in addition to that of Epworth, he needed a curate. So, although John was offered a school at good income, he acted on his own judgment, prompted by his filial devotion and his mother's advice, went to his father's aid in Lincolnshire, and there remained more than two years. This was his only parochial work.

The name of Methodist was first bestowed upon Charles Wesley, John's older brother and his friends, because of their strict conformity to the method of study prescribed by the university, but John Wesley became the father of Methodism, which he gave a new interpretation in his English dictionary, "One who lives according to the method laid down in the Bible."

John Wesley returned to Oxford as a tutor in 1729, and there found "The Holy Club," which had been started by his brother Charles two years before. He almost immediately became its leader, and so continued until 1735. This movement was spiritual, but humanitarian and scriptural, its first and constant work being the study of the Bible. Among its members was George Whitefield, who, until he was 15 years old, drew air for customers at his father's inn in Gloucester. He was converted in 1735, in his 21st year, and at once became a member of the club.

The Wesleys, to whom Whitefield had become greatly attached, called for Georgia in October, 1735, and in their absence Whitefield set the world to talking by such preaching as had never before been heard in England. He often gave this service a month, and the common people, hearing him gladly, thousands were converted. The Wesleys heard of him and appealed to him to come to America, and he passed them on his Western trip across the ocean as they were returning.

This was in 1735. On the arrival of the Wesley brothers in England they were thrown in contact with certain Moravians, who kept alive the old doctrine of justification by faith, and

under the influence of one of them, Peter Bohler, John became convinced of his want of that faith "whereby alone we are saved." This was explained by his experience with a man under sentence of death, and the influence of this was such that on May 24, 1735, he came to the full belief in the new creed, which before had been as a sealed book to him.

This revolutionized the whole character and method of his ministry. Of the event, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes wrote: "The reborn was crossed. The sweeping aside of ecclesiastical traditions, the rejection of the apostolic succession, the ordination with his own hands of presbyters and bishops, the final organization of a separate and fully equipped church, were all logically involved in what took place that night."

Locky declared: "The conviction which then flashed upon me of the most powerful and most active intellect in England in the true source of English Methodism."

Wesley soon organized a corps of helpers, went forth to proclaim the gospel of his famous sermon before the university of Oxford on "By grace we are saved through faith"—the keynote of all his subsequent ministry.

On New Year's eve, 1735, seven of the Oxford Methodists—all ministers of the church of England—and some sixty others held a "watch-night" service and "love feast," both of which were subsequently ingrained into universal Methodist custom. "Watch-night" was first established as a regular custom at Kingswood, Dec. 31, 1740.

Whitefield had already begun to preach in the open air, and Wesley adopted the custom with some modifications, which were modified by his remembrance of the sermon on the Mount. Under his preaching at Bristol multitudes broke out into cries and shouts, with singular phyl-

laxing, with diversions as cannot be won in the name of the Lord Jesus."

Wesley laid the broad platform of the spirit and creed on which was to stand the great Methodist church, and inspire its fervent zeal, its social temper, its philanthropy and its spiritual character.

But Wesley was finally driven, much against his desire, to make a distinct separation of his societies from the church of England. The brothers began to administer the sacrament, and thus full provision was made for the societies, although many Methodists continued to attend the communion of the Anglican church.

The irregularities alarmed the prelates of the day and even the Rev. Samuel characterized the action of his brother, John Wesley, as "schismatic." But through it all the mother stood by John in his new movement and employed attendance at the infant Methodist church in the Foundry chapel, when it withdrew from the Fetter lane society.

John Wesley was summoned before Edmund Gibson, bishop of London, but after a severe rebuke, the latter said: "You can read the acts and laws as well as I. I determine nothing." Notwithstanding this, the bishop shortly issued a pastoral letter, in which he charged the Methodists with boasting and enthusiasm, and finally excommunicated Charles Wesley from the vicarage at Epworth.

Again, in 1749 the bishop summoned Wesley before him, but when he had concluded his examination, he said: "If this be all you mean, publish it to the world," as injunction which Wesley gladly obeyed.

But pre-aching again alarmed the bishop, and in another pastoral he charged the Methodists with "deliberate and open disobedience of the laws of God." Wesley was denounced in pamphlets and otherwise

as a restless deceiver, a Jesuit in disguise, a dissenter, while his followers were called young quacks in divinity, balloons in religion, movers in addition and ringleaders of the rabble.

In answer to the clergyman who forbade his preaching in his parish, Wesley quoted the Scriptural command and closed with his famous words: "Whom shall I hear, then, God or man? I look upon all the world as my parish."

Therefore, in 1742, he spent the year in extending his "parish," preaching in various places in London, Bristol, Wales, Newcastle-on-Tyne and other places, but was refused the opportunity to assist the curate in his father's old church at Epworth. As the congregation came out, however, he announced that he would preach that evening from his father's tomb in the churchyard, the sight of which was so inspiring that the people pressed him to stay longer, and for eight days he occupied the same pulpit, consecrated by the ashes of the dead rector.

To these Wesleyan Methodism in Lincolnshire owes its organized churches, which in 1901 numbered more than 26,000 members.

In 1745 Wesley added to his other "irregularities" the calling out of lay preachers, and when this step was challenged he declared "Soul-dumping" laymen lay under more difficulties than soul-saving laymen."

The clergy was enraged and used every means to silence him and disperse his meetings. Some of his lay preachers were stoned, beaten and left for dead by mobs; but Wesley kept steadily on, mindful that his mother had been a lay preacher in the rectory at Epworth, and many women joined the ranks of those commissioned to give the gospel to every creature.

He began, continued and ended his work not to destroy the English church, but to vitalize and spiritualize it. His societies were intended as auxiliaries to the established church, and ever subordinate to it. His separation from it grew little by little.

At all his conferences he opposed a schism, until the independence of America brought him face to face with a new problem. The Methodists here were left without an ordained ministry capable of administering the sacraments.

The Fight on Tuberculosis. Health Board President Federic of New York is confident that the city named will soon be able to deal with tuberculosis in a manner worthy of its importance. He expects that the \$500,000 asked for the purpose will be forthcoming and that most gratifying results will be shown. He would establish a sanitarium capable of treating 500 patients outside the city, but sufficiently near to permit of visits by friends. His idea is to have something between the pavilion system and the cottage system, both of which he has seen in operation up the state.

School Days Per Capita. Statistics show that the average amount of public schooling per capita in this country is 998 days. That is, there would be 998 days for each inhabitant if it were distributed around. The figure for the average was 420 days ago at the beginning of the nineteenth century it was 83 days. The nation gives the schoolchildren of today twelve times as much schooling as the youngsters received 100 years ago.

Weaver is a Pedestrian. John Whittier, a Lowell weaver walks twenty-four miles each day between the factory and his home in Littleton. Between the daily journeys on foot Whittier spends ten hours before a loom in a Lowell supple factory. He is a small man, about forty years old.

Parisian Capitalists. Not more than 2,500 persons in Paris have a capital of as much as \$200,000, and nearly one-third of these are foreigners.

BOUGHT LIFE OF NEGRO.

Peoria, Ill., Citizens Informed at Big

for several hours on the night of June 22 a mob surged first around the city jail at the courthouse at Peoria, Ill., and later around the county jail in an effort to break it open.

After the negro had been arrested and fully identified as the slave of Detective Murphy he was hurried to the city lockup in the city hall, where a great crowd gathered.

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